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=> d his; d bib,ab

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:29:03 ON 04 AUG 2004)

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:29:23 ON 04 AUG 2004
L1          2166 S "W/O/W" OR WATER-IN-OIL-IN-WATER
L2           281 S INTERFACIAL POLYMERIZ?
L3             0 S L1 AND L2
L4         57105 S ENCAPSUL? OR MICROENCAPSUL? OR MICROCAPSUL?
L5           365 S L1 AND L4
L6             0 S INTERFACIAL POLYMERIS?
L7           391 S INTERFACIAL POLYMER?
L8          4383 S INTERFACIAL(3A)POLYMER?
L9             2 S L5 AND L8


L9   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CA  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   122:64219  CA
TI   Polylactide microparticles prepared by double emulsion/evaporation
     technique. I. Effect of primary emulsion stability
AU   Nihant, Nicole; Schugens, Chantal; Grandfils, Christian; Jerome, Robert;
     Teyssie, Philippe
CS   Center for Educaton and Research on Macromolecules (CERM), University of
     Liege, Liege, 4000, Belg.
SO   Pharmaceutical Research (1994), 11(10), 1479-84
     CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
PB   Plenum
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   The process of microencapsulation of proteins by double
     emulsion/evaporation in a matrix of polylactide (PLA) can be divided into three
     successive steps: first, an aqueous solution of the active compound is
emulsified
     into an organic solution of the hydrophobic coating polymer; second, this
     primary water-in-oil emulsion (w/o) is dispersed in water with formation
     of a double water-oil-water emulsion (
     w/o/w); third, the organic solvent is removed
     with formation of solid microparticles. This paper focuses on the effect
     of primary emulsion stability on the morphol. and properties of
     polylactide microparticles loaded with bovine serum albumin (BSA) used as
     model drug. Depending on the stability of the primary emulsion, the
     internal structure of microparticles can be changed from a multivesicular
     to a matrix-like structure. Similarly, the average porosity can be controlled
     in a range from a few tenths of a micron to .apprx. 20 to 30 μ. This
     morphol. control could find potential applications not only for the
     controlled drug delivery but also for the production of microporous particles
     intended for some specific applications, such as cell culture supports and
     chromatog. matrixes. Although, the interplay of several processing
     parameters (polymer precipitation rate, polymer copptn. with
     interfacial compds. such as protein or surfactant, stirring rate)
     may not be disregarded, this study also indicated that a high loading of a
     hydrophilic drug can only be expected from a stable primary emulsion.
     When the stability of the primary emulsion is such as to prevent formation
     of macropores (>10 μm), the total pore volume is close to that of the
     originally dispersed aqueous drug solution


=> d bib,ab 2
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L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 113:138427 CA
TI The effect of acacia, gelatin and polyvinylpyrrolidone on chloroquine transport from multiple **w/o/w** emulsions
AU Omotosho, J. A.
CS Fac. Pharm., Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife, Nigeria
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1990), 62(1), 81-4
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
DT Journal
LA English
AB The formation of multiple **water-oil-water** (**w/o/w**) emulsions with improved stability due to the formation of interfacial complex films between acacia, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone and sorbitan monooleate is described. The long-term stability of the emulsions as assessed by microscopy showed no significant changes in **w/o/w** emulsions prepared with acacia in the internal phase, indicating good stability in these systems. Multiple emulsions containing chloroquine phosphate in the internal phase and which had been stored for 2 wk surprisingly showed a reduced rate of release of chloroquine phosphate as compared with freshly prepared emulsions, suggesting that the release of chloroquine phosphate from these systems occurs by the process of diffusion as opposed to the phys. breakdown of emulsions. It is suggested that the i.m. administration of chloroquine in the form of **w/o/w** emulsions could reduce the frequency of administration, improve patient compliance and increase the therapeutic efficacy of chloroquine. The drug can be formulated as a single dose system in which the starting dose is incorporated into the external phase while the maintenance dose is **encapsulated** in the internal phase of the emulsion.

=> => s tdi toluene diisocyanate
16165 TDI
149756 TOLUENE
42930 DIISOCYANATE
L10 16 TDI TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE
(TDI(W)TOLUENE(W)DIISOCYANATE)

=> s tdi or toluene diisocyanate
16165 TDI
149756 TOLUENE
42930 DIISOCYANATE
3684 TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE
(TOLUENE(W)DIISOCYANATE)
L11 18577 TDI OR TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

=> s l5 and l11
L12 (1) L5 AND L11

=> d bib,ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 135:304986 CA
TI **Water**-in-**oil**-**water** emulsion
IN Rodham, David Kirkham; Ramsay, Guy; Brown, David Joseph; Tadros, Tharwat Pouad
PA Syngenta Ltd., UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001078888	A1	20011025	WO 2001-GB1613	20010409
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1276554	A1	20030122	EP 2001-969030	20010409
	EP 1276554	B1	20040616		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004501740	T2	20040122	JP 2001-576180	20010409
	US 2002025986	A1	20020228	US 2001-836468	20010418
PRAI	GB 2000-9735	A	20000419		
	WO 2001-GB1613	W	20010409		

AB The emulsion comprises a continuous aqueous phase having dispersed therein oil phase droplets wherein each oil phase droplet contains an inner dispersion of aqueous phase droplets, a water-soluble or water-dispersible active material being dissolved or dispersed in the inner dispersion of aqueous phase droplets and at least one of the inner dispersion and the oil phase droplets being **encapsulated** within a polymer wall material. Thus, an aqueous solution of paraquat dichloride 54.02 parts was mixed with 38,3 parts xylene in the presence of Atlox 4912 (polyhydroxystearic acid PEG ester) 7.64 parts to give a water-in-oil emulsion, to which (5.7 parts) was aded 0.61 parts od **TDI** and 0.44 parts of diethylenetriamine to give a **water**-in-**oil**-in-**water** emulsion.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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